

2007 Boat Ramp Monitor Program Report



dcrr
Massachusetts



Department of Conservation and Recreation ~ Lakes and Ponds Program

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Massachusetts
Department of Conservation & Recreation
Lakes and Ponds Program
Boat Ramp Monitoring Program

In response to the increasing spread of invasive non-native aquatic species throughout our water bodies, the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) Lakes and Ponds Program established a Boat Ramp Monitoring Program in 2004. The DCR Boat Ramp Monitoring Program (the program) achieves its goal - to slow, and where possible prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species- in three ways. First, by placing ramp monitors at un-infested water bodies the program helps to prevent introductions and protect their pristine state. Second, by placing ramp monitors at already infested lakes, the program reduces further spread by ensuring that invasive plants are not removed from these water bodies. Third, through a voluntary survey and educational materials, boaters are educated about non-native species and the steps that they can take to prevent further spread. The program is now in its fourth year, and this report provides a summary of the results from the 2007 season.

Non-native or exotic species are plants or animals that are indigenous to other parts of the country or world, and when they are introduced to a new area, they have the potential to disrupt the balance of that ecosystem. Some non-native plants reproduce very rapidly, displacing native species and developing mats at the water's surface that render boating, fishing, swimming and other recreational activities impossible or dangerous.

Non-native plants arrive in our region by a variety of ways, including accidental escape from the aqua-gardening/aquarium trade, intentional release, or by hitching rides from foreign countries in ship ballast water. Once introduced, they are further spread to additional water bodies by hitching rides on boat motors, trailers, fishing gear and in bait buckets. Some non-native plants reproduce vegetatively. This means, that when just one small plant fragment enters a new water body they have the potential to grow into a mature plant and potentially infest the entire lake or pond. When a non-native species is established it is very expensive to control and nearly impossible to eradicate. **Prevention is the key!**

During the 2007 season, six boat ramp monitors were placed at both infested and un-infested water bodies state-wide, and their goal was to inspect every boat entering or leaving to make sure that no plant fragments or animals (ex. Zebra Mussels) were attached to the boat, trailer or gear. Boaters were given an informational brochure, asked to participate in a voluntary boat inspection and to complete a brief survey. The ramp monitors were posted at boat ramps each Friday, Saturday and Sunday from Memorial Day to Labor Day. The main ramps included: Otis Reservoir (Tolland), Lake Cochituate (Wayland), Wallum Lake (Douglas), Congamond Ponds (Southwick), Long Pond (Freetown) and Lake Sabbatia (Taunton). However, five of the six monitors also rotated between additional ramps including Whitehall Reservoir (Hopkinton), Webster Lake (Webster), Lake Quinsigamond (Worcester), Big Pond (Otis), Lake Pearl (Wrentham), and Winnicunnet Pond (Norton).

Boat Ramp Monitor Locations

The program attempted to choose the highest used boat ramps, (in order to reach as many boaters as possible), and also to select ramps in different regions across the state. Three of the sites were chosen because they currently do not have infestations of invasive, non-native plants (the “Protection” group), and nine lakes were chosen that already have non-native plants (the “Prevention” group), with the goal of preventing these non-native species from spreading to additional lakes. Placing ramp monitors evenly between infested and non-infested waters was preferred; however, our higher priority was to reach and educate as many boaters as possible. Unfortunately, the majority of the high use ramps in the Commonwealth are located on water bodies that are already infested with non-native invasive species.

Protection

Wallum Lake

Located in the heart of Douglas State Forest, this 322-acre water body has deep clarity and a maximum depth of 78 feet. A 2002 plant survey showed that, with the exception of Purple Loosestrife along the shore, there were no non-native aquatic species present, and plant growth in general was scarce. This boat ramp is heavily used, and due to its proximity to Rhode Island and Connecticut, draws numerous out of state boaters. A 2007 fall survey showed that the lake continues to remain free of non-native invasive species, with the exception of the Purple Loosestrife.

Note: The monitor split their time evenly between Wallum Lake and Webster Lake.

Years Monitored: 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007

Otis Reservoir

This large 1200-acre water body located in Tolland State Forest, in the Town of Otis, is currently free of non-native aquatic species. Although the water body is relatively shallow, plant growth is somewhat scarce.

Note: The ramp monitor spent 75% of their time here, and 25% of the time at nearby Big Pond boat ramp. Additionally, this ramp was only monitored for five weeks.

Years Monitored: 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007

Big Pond

Big Pond in Otis MA is fortunate not to have any known infestations of non-native aquatic species, despite the high boater use. There are two ramps that provide access to the water body, the Big Pond boat ramp and the J & D Marina.

Note: Due to the higher ramp use at Otis Reservoir, the ramp monitor only spent 25% of their time at Big Pond. Additionally, this ramp was only monitored for five weeks.

Years Monitored: 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007

Prevention

Lake Cochituate

Sprawled across three towns (Natick, Wayland and Framingham), this 650-acre lake draws over 200,000 visitors annually to Cochituate State Park, many of whom are boaters. Additionally, this is a favorite location for bass tournaments, water skiing competitions and other public events. As of 2002, this water body has had a large infestation of three non-native species: Eurasian Milfoil (*M. spicatum*), Variable Milfoil (*M. heterophyllum*) and Curly-leaved Pondweed (*P. crispus*). In 2007 a few Water Chestnut (*T. natans*) plants were also reported. DCR's main concern is to prevent the spread of these species to other water bodies in the area, and to educate the large number of boaters who frequent the lake.

Note: The monitor spent two thirds of their time at this ramp, and only monitored here for seven weeks. The other one third of the time was spent at Lake Quinsigamond.
Years Monitored: 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007

Congamond Lakes

This 465-acre lake in the town of Southwick has access via a public ramp and is a popular boating and fishing location for residents from both Massachusetts and Connecticut. The lake is stocked each spring and fall, and trout fishing prevails here. The lake is divided into three basins, and there are ramps located on both the north and south basins. In 2005, Asian Clams (*Corbicula*) were documented, and the lake is also infested with both Eurasian Milfoil (*M. spicatum*) and Curly-leaved Pondweed (*P. crispus*).

Note: The ramp monitor spent 100% of their time at this ramp.

Years Monitored: 2006, 2007

Long Pond

This enormous, shallow 1,721-acre lake is the largest natural water body in Massachusetts. It sprawls across the towns of Lakeville and Freetown, with the public access ramp located in Freetown. This pond is a favorite location for bass tournaments, and the pond is heavily infested with both Fanwort (*C. caroliniana*) and Variable Milfoil (*M. heterophyllum*). During 2006, a new infestation of Asian Clam (*Corbicula*) was detected.

Note: The ramp monitor only spent one fourth of their time at this ramp.

Years Monitored: 2006, 2007

Lake Pearl

Lake Pearl is 212 acre water body in the town of Wrentham and public access is available via a town owned ramp. During the daytime this pond has heavy recreational boat traffic. Most fishermen prefer to fish in the fall or late evening to avoid the crowds.

Note: The ramp monitor spent one fourth of their time at this ramp, over a 6 week time frame.

Years Monitored: 2007

Lake Quinsigamond

Lake Quinsigamond is a 772-acre urban water body nestled between Shrewsbury and Worcester. Due to its size, location, presence of two boat ramps and waterfront restaurants, Quinsigamond draws a diverse crowd, including recreational boaters, sail boats, crew teams, jet skis and kayakers. There are several non-native plants in Lake Quinsigamond, including Variable Milfoil (*M. heterophyllum*), Eurasian Milfoil (*M. spicatum*), Fanwort (*C. caroliniana*) and Curly-leaved Pondweed (*P. crispus*).

Note: The ramp monitor spent one-third of their time at Quinsigamond and two-thirds of their time at Lake Cochituate. This ramp was only monitored for seven weeks.

Years Monitored: 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007

Lake Sabbatia

Lake Sabbatia is 237-acre lake located in Taunton, MA adjacent to Watson State Park. Access is via a paved boat ramp off Bay Street. Much of the shoreline has been developed, and aquatic vegetation, including non-native Variable Milfoil (*M. heterophyllum*) and Fanwort (*C. caroliniana*), is dense. The ramp monitor also reported Asian Clams (*Corbicula*).

Note: The ramp monitor spent approximately one-fourth of their time at this ramp.

Years Monitored: 2007

Webster Lake

Webster Lake, located in the town of Webster, is over 1,270 acres and there are two public boat ramps. This water body receives very heavy boat use, especially on the weekends during the summer. Unfortunately, in addition to several species of non-native plants (Fanwort, Variable Milfoil and Eurasian Milfoil) Webster Lake is one of the few water bodies in the state with non-native Asian Clams (*Corbicula*). In an effort to prevent the spread of *Corbicula* to additional water bodies, the ramp monitor emphasized the importance of disposing of bait buckets, live well water and engine water well away from shore.

Note: The ramp monitor divided their time between this ramp and Wallum Lake.

Years Monitored: 2005, 2006, 2007

Whitehall Reservoir

Located in Hopkinton, MA, this 573-acre water body is a favorite for location for fishermen. It is relatively shallow (average depth is 6 feet) and the speed limit on the water body limits waterskiing and other water sports. Unfortunately, a large infestation of non-native species threatens the health of the reservoir. The monitor's goal was to stop the spread of these species to other water bodies, to educate boaters, and to prevent the introduction of any additional non-native species.

Note: The monitor spent one fourth of their time at this ramp.

Years Monitored: 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007

Winniconnet Pond

This popular 148 acre pond in Norton has two public boat ramps, a dirt ramp onto the Snake River (the outlet), and a paved ramp onto the pond (Bay Street). The pond is generally shallow (6-11 ft), and the dense plant growth has historically been managed with a harvester. Asian Clams were documented in the pond during 2007.

Note: The ramps on this pond were only monitored for a few days.

Years Monitored: 2007

**Department of Conservation and Recreation
Lakes and Ponds Program
Boat Ramp Monitoring Program 2007**

Date _____
Location _____



Boater Survey



- 1) What are the last two water bodies that your boat has been in? _____
- 2) Prior to today, had you heard of invasive species? YES NO
If so, which species have you heard about? _____
- 3) Prior to today, were you aware that one of the main ways that invasive plants enter a lake or pond is by hitching rides on boat trailers, motors and other gear? YES NO
- 4) Are you willing to take the time to inspect and/or wash your boat after visiting a lake? YES NO
If not, why? _____



Thank you for your time!

~~~~~

(Please do not write below this line. This area is to be completed by the boat ramp monitor.)

- Did you obtain permission to inspect the boat and trailer? YES NO
- Were any plant fragments or aquatic animals present on the boat? YES NO
- If so, were they non-native? YES NO
- What species did you find? \_\_\_\_\_
- Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

## Results

During the fourth season of the Boat Ramp Monitoring Program, 2932 surveys were collected from boaters statewide at 12 ramps.

The survey results are summarized below, with details presented in Tables A and B.

- **76% of boaters were aware of invasive species.** (see [Graph 1](#))
- **Milfoil was the non-native species that people were most familiar with.**  
Other species included: Zebra Mussels, Asian Clam, Hydrilla, Purple Loosestrife, Water Chestnut, and Snakehead Fish. (see [Graph 2](#))
- **71% of boaters understood that plants are spread by boats.** (see [Graph 3](#))
- **97% of all boaters surveyed were willing to wash their boats.** (see [Graph 4](#))
- **Over 99% of boaters surveyed were willing and able to participate in the inspection.** (see [Graph 5](#))
- **2844 boats were inspected for plant fragments.**
- **30% of all the inspected boats had plant fragments.** (see [Graph 6](#))  
Many boats were transporting more than one species at a time.
- **33% of the plant fragments removed from inspected boats were non-native.** (see [Graph 7](#))  
This resulted in 293 saves. A save occurs when non-native plants are removed from a boat/gear prior to it entering the water, or leaving the ramp.

The total number of surveys collected at each ramp are listed below. (See [Table B](#)) Overall, the greatest number of surveys were collected at Congamond Lakes (1135), followed by Whitehall Reservoir (391), Long Pond (375), Wallum Lake (254), Lake Sabbatia (209), Webster Lake (199), Otis Reservoir (123); Lake Pearl (88), Lake Cochituate (78); Lake Quinsigamond (40), and lastly Big Pond (27). The two ramps on Winnicunnet Pond were monitored for a few days and 13 surveys were collected.

It is important to note that these numbers are not a true reflection of how busy the individual ramps are. Five of the boat ramp monitors divided their time between two to four ramps, and the sixth monitor remained at Lake Congamond all of the time. Additionally, in July the program dropped down from six to four ramp monitors. Therefore Otis Reservoir, Big Pond, Lake Cochituate and Lake Quinsigamond were only monitored for a portion of the season.

**Table A** Total results

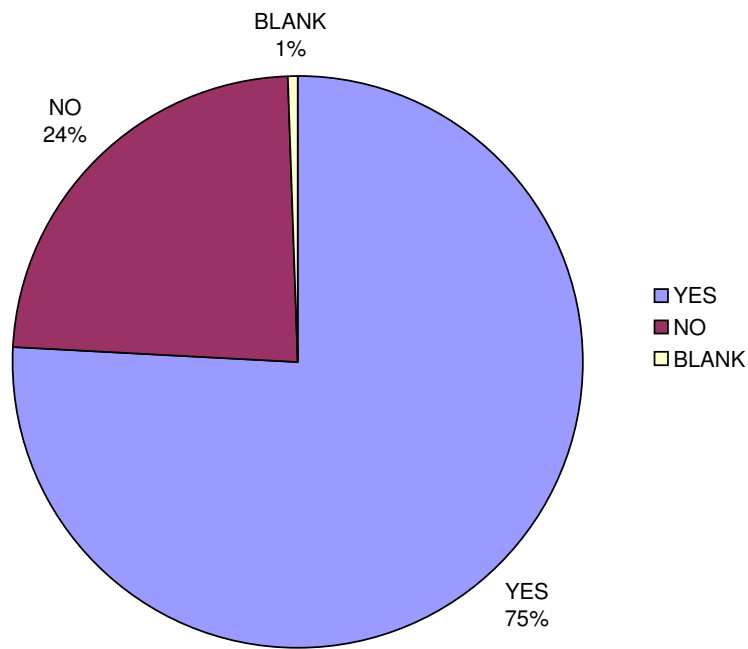
| Question                                         | yes  | no   | blank | total |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Prior to today, have you heard of AIS?           | 2220 | 693  | 19    | 2932  |
| Are you aware boats spread AIS?                  | 2077 | 835  | 20    | 2932  |
| Are you willing to wash/inspect your boat?       | 2825 | 87   | 20    | 2932  |
| Permission obtained to inspect boat and trailer? | 2844 | 6    | 82    | 2932  |
| Were any plant fragments found?                  | 866  | 1978 | 0     | 2844  |
| Were the fragments found non-native?             | 293  | 434  | 198   | 925   |

**Table B** Results by ramp

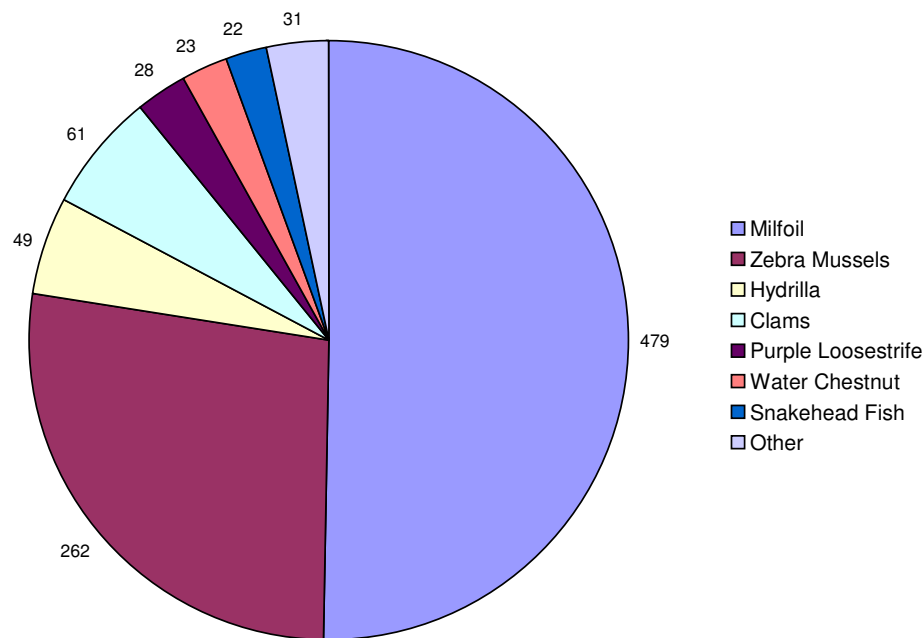
|             | Ramp<br>Total | Aware of<br>AIS<br>of state | Not<br>aware | Blank | Aware<br>boats<br>carry AIS | Not<br>aware | Blank | Willing to<br>wash/inspect? | Not<br>willing | Depends<br>Blank |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Big Pond    | 27            | 24                          | 3            | 0     | 25                          | 2            | 0     | 27                          | 0              | 0                |
| Cochituate  | 78            | 68                          | 10           | 0     | 54                          | 24           | 0     | 78                          | 0              | 0                |
| Congamond   | 1135          | 787                         | 348          | 0     | 763                         | 372          | 0     | 1101                        | 34             | 0                |
| Long Pond   | 375           | 299                         | 76           | 0     | 261                         | 114          | 0     | 366                         | 9              | 0                |
| Otis        | 123           | 83                          | 21           | 19    | 95                          | 9            | 19    | 104                         | 0              | 19               |
| Pearl       | 88            | 79                          | 9            | 0     | 74                          | 14           | 0     | 82                          | 6              | 0                |
| Quinsig.    | 40            | 30                          | 10           | 0     | 22                          | 18           | 0     | 39                          | 0              | 1                |
| Sabbatia    | 209           | 145                         | 64           | 0     | 122                         | 87           | 0     | 200                         | 9              | 0                |
| Wallum      | 254           | 201                         | 53           | 0     | 205                         | 48           | 1     | 253                         | 1              | 0                |
| Webster     | 199           | 153                         | 46           | 0     | 166                         | 33           | 0     | 199                         | 0              | 0                |
| Whitehall   | 391           | 341                         | 50           | 0     | 284                         | 107          | 0     | 363                         | 28             | 0                |
| Winnicunnet | 13            | 10                          | 3            | 0     | 6                           | 7            | 0     | 13                          | 0              | 0                |
|             | 2932          | 2220                        | 693          | 19    | 2077                        | 385          | 20    | 2825                        | 87             | 20               |

|             | Ramp<br>Total | # Boats<br>inspected | Declined | In<br>water/<br>blank | # Boats<br>w / plants | With<br>out<br>plants | Blank | Plants<br>native | Plants<br>exotic | Plants<br>unknown |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Big Pond    | 27            | 27                   | 0        | 0                     | 2                     | 25                    | 0     | 2                | 0                | 0                 |
| Cochituate  | 78            | 78                   | 0        | 0                     | 24                    | 54                    | 0     | 11               | 13               | 0                 |
| Congamond   | 1135          | 1134                 | 1        | 0                     | 445                   | 689                   | 0     | 292              | 89               | 63                |
| Long Pond   | 375           | 374                  | 0        | 1                     | 33                    | 341                   | 0     | 26               | 2                | 5                 |
| Otis        | 123           | 122                  | 1        | 0                     | 6                     | 116                   | 0     | 5                | 1                | 0                 |
| Pearl       | 88            | 86                   | 1        | 1                     | 36                    | 50                    | 0     | 24               | 7                | 5                 |
| Quinsig.    | 40            | 40                   | 0        | 0                     | 13                    | 27                    | 0     | 6                | 7                | 0                 |
| Sabbatia    | 209           | 192                  | 0        | 17                    | 76                    | 116                   | 0     | 9                | 65               | 2                 |
| Wallum      | 254           | 224                  | 0        | 30                    | 45                    | 179                   | 0     | 12               | 5                | 28                |
| Webster     | 199           | 172                  | 0        | 27                    | 40                    | 132                   | 0     | 12               | 7                | 21                |
| Whitehall   | 391           | 384                  | 2        | 5                     | 140                   | 244                   | 0     | 34               | 92               | 14                |
| Winnicunnet | 13            | 11                   | 1        | 1                     | 6                     | 5                     | 0     | 1                | 5                | 0                 |
|             | 2932          | 2844                 | 6        | 82                    | 866                   | 1978                  | 0     | 434              | 293              | 138               |

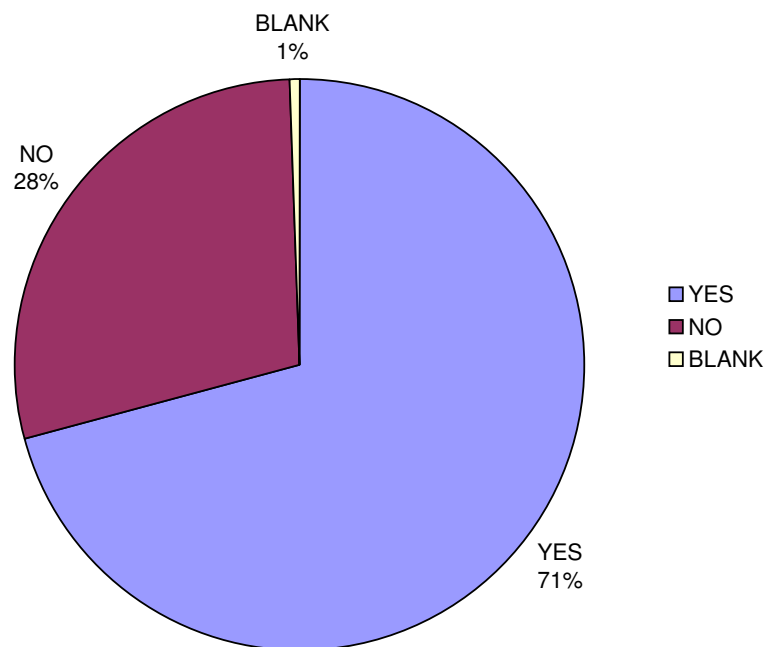
**Graph 1** Prior to today, had you heard of invasive species?



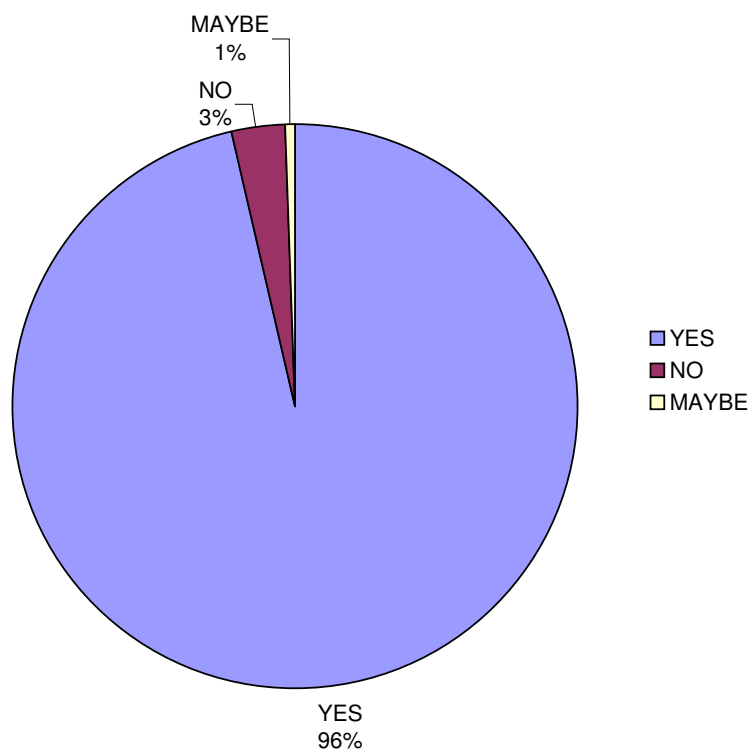
**Graph 2** If so, which species?



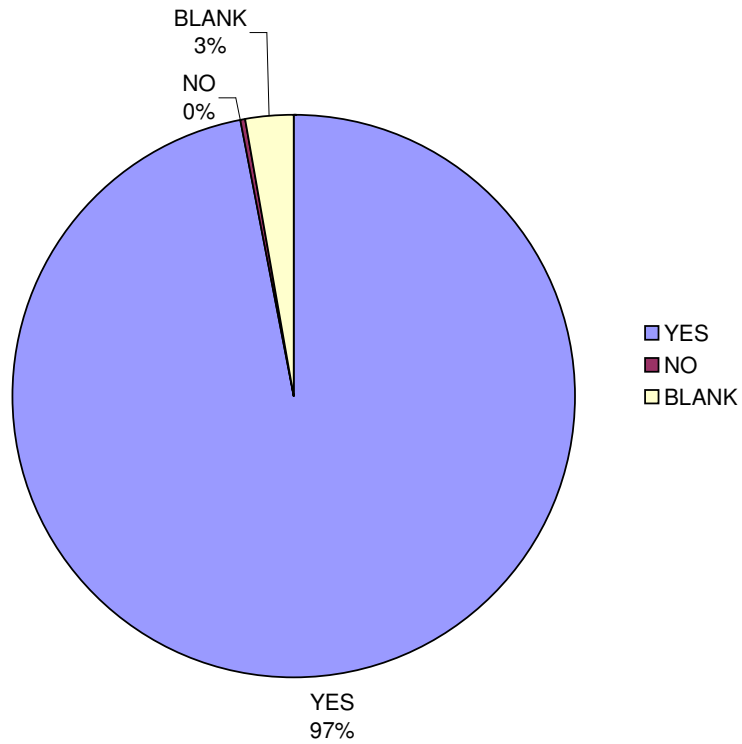
**Graph 3** Prior to today, were you aware that one of the main ways that invasive plants enter a lake or pond is by hitching rides on boat motors, trailers and other gear?



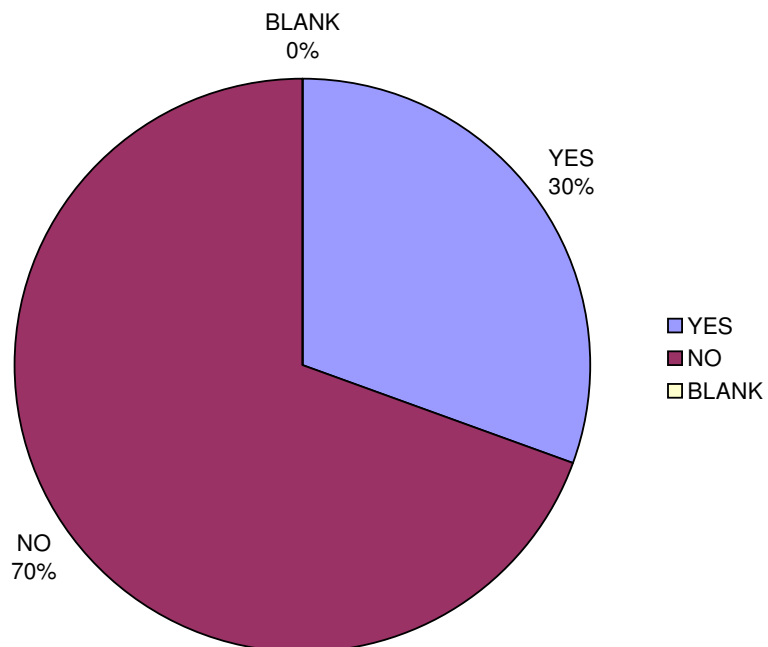
**Graph 4** Are you willing to inspect and wash your boat after visiting a lake or pond?



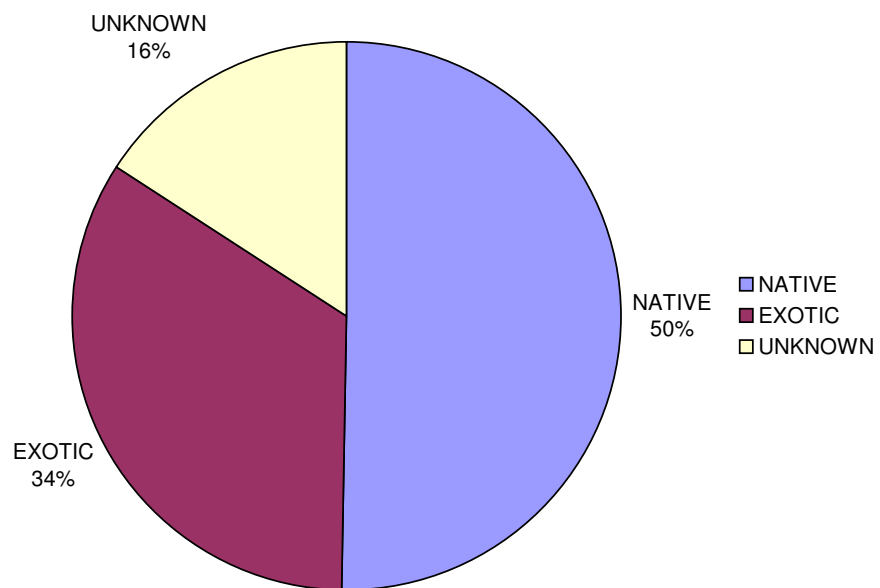
**Graph 5** Did you obtain permission to inspect the boat and trailer?



**Graph 6** Were any plant fragments present on the boat or trailer?



**Graph 7** Were any of the plant fragments non-native?



## Discussion

Based on this survey, it appears that three quarters of the boaters (76.2 %) were aware of non-native species; however, some boaters did not realize that non-native species can be spread by boats, trailers and gear.

The species that boaters were most familiar with was milfoil and zebra mussels. Many survey participants mentioned learning about these species through fishing clubs, from other ramp monitors, and from visits to Maine. Other species mentioned by boaters, included Fanwort, Water Chestnut, Hydrilla, Asian Clams, Purple Loosestrife, Snakehead fish, and Didymo. In addition, several boaters were familiar with terrestrial non-native species including Norway Maple, and Burning Bush.

Almost all the survey participants (97%) were willing to inspect/wash their boats prior to entering or leaving water body. Overall, 87 boaters stated that they would not wash/inspect their vessel. The reasons given included (in order of frequency): only use the boat in one location, laziness, belief that the plants dry/die between uses, they don't own the boat (rented/borrowed), inconvenience, they are too rushed, and the fact that the boat is old and therefore doesn't need to be cleaned. Some boaters were willing to inspect their boats, but because wash stations were not located near the ramp, they were not willing to wash their boats. Twenty boaters said they would wash their boat, only if they were going to go to a new water body.

During 2007, 99.8% of the boaters surveyed were willing to participate in a voluntary inspection. In 82 cases, the boat ramp monitor left the survey blank, or explained that the boat was already in the water, and only six boaters out of 2932 outright declined an inspection. There was 100% compliance at seven of the twelve ramps, and at five of the ramps only 1 or 2 people declined an inspection. The ramp monitors were asked to speculate why those boaters were unwilling to participate, and they indicated that some refusals may have been due to crowding at the ramp, the haste to launch during fishing tournaments and in two cases there was a language barrier.

**Of the 2844 boats that were actually inspected, 866 (30.4%) were transporting plant fragments, and many of these boats were carrying more than one species. In 293 (33.8%) instances, the plants were identified as non-native and were removed and disposed of. These were considered “saves” because the removal/disposal of these plants prior to the boat entering or leaving a water body potentially prevented a new introduction or the additional spread of that species.**

These cost-saving measures potentially spared the Commonwealth thousands of dollars in invasive species management, had any of these 293 plants become established in the water body and had control measures been implemented. For instance, Wallum Lake is one of our “protection” lakes, and despite high boater use, a 2007 fall survey determined that this water body has remained free of non-native aquatic species. Since 2004, more than fifteen boats have attempted to launch while carrying non-native plants. Each time, the plants were removed and disposed before the boat entered the water body. The effort of the boat ramp monitors, and the

willingness of the boaters to participate in the inspection, have played a key role in keeping Wallum Lake free of non-native species.

Whitehall Reservoir (Hopkinton) and Congamond Pond (Southwick) attracted the largest diversity of boaters from other water bodies and/or states, whereas the other ramps tended to draw a more local crowd (See Appendix A). Many of the water bodies that boaters claimed their vessel was last in, are water bodies known to be infested with Zebra Mussels (ex. Lake Champlain, Twin Lakes).

## Recommendations

Many of the survey participants made suggestions on how to encourage boaters to inspect their boats. They suggested that in certain locations, the implementation of a "Weed Check" area would be beneficial. A "Weed Check" area would serve both as a reminder to the boaters, and would provide them a place to pull safely out of the lane of traffic to conduct the inspection. They also requested that plant fragment bins be made available for disposal of any removed plant/animal debris. Several boaters suggested that installing a foot-pump or solar powered washing station at the ramp would be helpful.

Another suggestion, made by the ramp monitors, was to hand out boat stickers to participants. These stickers could contain a message such as, *"I care about our lakes and check my boat for hitchhikers!"* This would help the ramp monitors identify boaters that they have already surveyed. Stickers may also remind boaters of the commitment they have made to protect our water bodies by inspecting/cleaning their boats each time they launch or leave a lake.

To determine the lasting impact that the Boat Ramp Monitor Program has had over the past four years, it may be interesting to observe boater behavior at several ramps that have been consistently monitored (ex. Cochrane, Whitehall, Douglas). During 2008 ramp monitors could be placed at these ramps for several days to discreetly document the percentage of boaters who check their boats without being reminded.

Many boaters listed a water body known to be infested with Zebra Mussels as the last place they launched their boat (ex. Lake Champlain, Twin Lakes). During 2008, ponds that had been visited by boats that were recently in water bodies infested with Zebra Mussels will be carefully surveyed for the presence of this species. Although the microscopic larval stage of Zebra Mussels are not visible to the naked eye, rocks, piers, buoys and possibly settling plates will be examined for the presence of adult Zebra Mussels.

## Appendix One: Boat Traffic

The following are the responses given at each ramp to the question, "What was the last water body that your boat was in?". The responses were often hard to decipher, or were spelled phonetically. Additionally, it is not always clear what state the last water body visited was located in. Therefore the responses below have been entered exactly as they appeared on the survey forms. Water bodies that are known to be infested with Zebra Mussels are in red font, those with Asian Clams are in blue font.

### **Big Pond**

Big Pond  
Center Pond  
Cheshire Reservoir  
**Congamond Ponds**  
CT River  
**Lake George**  
Goose Pond  
Greenwater Reservoir  
Hampden Reservoir  
Lake Haviland  
Lower Highland  
Littleville Lake  
Otis Reservoir  
Shaw Pond

### **Cochituate**

Ashland Reservoir  
Lake Boon  
**Lake Champlain**  
Doug Pond  
Dudley Pond  
Hopkinton Reservoir  
Ocean  
Quinsigamond  
Lake Washakum  
**Webster Lake**  
Whitehall Reservoir

### **Congamond Ponds**

Air Lake  
Ashmere Lake  
Aschument  
Bashon  
Bass River  
Banhyam  
Benedict Pond  
Big Alum  
Big Benton Pond  
Bolton Lake  
Brimfield Reservoir  
Candlestick Lake  
Candlewood  
Cedar Lake  
**Lake Champlain (4)**  
**Charles River**  
Chataguag  
Chicopee River  
Cliff Pond  
Conneticut River  
**Congamond Pond**  
Coventry  
Crystal Lake

Farmington River Res.  
Five Mile Pond  
Florida  
Gardener  
**Lake George (NY)**  
Glen Echo Lake  
Goose Pond  
Great East Lake  
Greenwater Reservoir  
Hampden Pond  
Highland Lake  
Holland Pond  
Indian Lake  
Kabakasaki (ME),  
Lake Lashaway  
Littleville Lake  
Long Island Sound  
**Long Pond (Lakeville)**  
MacDongal Lake  
Mansfield Hollow  
Massapoag  
Merrimack River  
Metaconic

Modest Reservoir  
Mooseup Lake  
Morise Pond  
New London  
Niantic (VT)  
Ocean  
Old Saybrook  
Lake Onota  
**Lake Ontario**  
Otis Reservoir  
Oxbow Lake  
Patchaug  
Pequot Pond  
Pine River Pond  
Pontoosuc Reservoir  
Pt. Judith  
Quabbin Reservoir  
Rangley (ME)  
Red Bridge (ME)  
Rainbow Reservoir  
Richmond Pond  
Roadside Pond  
Rock Pond

Sakandoya  
Lake Saranak  
Sebago Lake  
Silver Lake  
Spofford Pond (NH)  
Toddy Pond (ME)  
**Twin Lakes (CT)**  
Wallum Lake  
Lake Whitingham  
(VT)  
Wickiboy  
Lake Winnepesaukee  
Worata  
Lake Wyola  
Lake Zoar

## **Long Pond**

Aschumet  
Aschunet  
Ashland (CT)  
Ashland Reservoir  
Assonet River  
Canada  
Canton Reservoir  
**Champlain (2)**  
**Charles River**  
Cliff Pond  
Cochituate  
Comasakee (ME)  
Conneticut River  
Crescent Lake (ME)  
Crystal Lake (NH)  
Falls Pond  
**Lake George (NY)**  
Glen Charlie  
**Great Lakes**  
Hopkinton Reservoir

Johns Pond  
Lake Littleton (PA)  
Locke Lake (NH)  
Long Lake (ME),  
Long Pond (Brewster)  
Long Pond (Harwich)  
Manoosenoc (NH)  
Mellau (NH)  
**Mashpee**  
Milton (NH)  
Monponsett (Halifax)  
Nippeneticuit  
Nocochoke  
Norton Reservoir  
Ocean  
Ossipee (NH),  
Panther Pond (ME)  
Lake Pearl  
Quinebaug  
Lake Quinsigamond

**Sabbatia**  
**Sampson's Pond**  
Sandy Pond (Plymouth)  
Sebago Lake  
Sharon Lake  
Snipatuit  
Stafford Pond  
Taunton River  
Tennessee River (AL)  
Thompson Lake (ME)  
**Tispaquin**  
Watson Pond  
South Wattupa  
Whitehall Reservoir  
Wild Pond  
Winnepesauke

## **Otis Reservoir**

Big Pond  
Brimfield Reservoir  
Lake Buel  
**Lake Champlain (VT)**  
Center Pond  
**Congamond**  
Conneticut River  
Crystal Lake (NH)  
DAR  
Farmington River  
Forage  
Glen Echo  
Goose Pond  
Goshen Reservoir  
Greenwater Reservoir  
Great Herring  
Hampden  
Hamilton  
Haviland Pond  
Highland Reservoir  
Housatonic  
Humond Pond  
Lake Littleville

Mansfield Hollow  
Mashapug (CT)  
Massapoag  
Mesquimicut river  
Neponset Reservoir,  
Onota Reservoir  
Otis Reservoir  
Oxbow  
Pamelton Reservoir  
Pomickwood Lake (ME)  
Pontoosuc Reservoir  
Quabbin Reservoir  
Rainbow Reservoir  
Scranton  
Shumet  
5 Mile Pond  
Stockbridge Bowl  
Tulle  
Tupper Lake  
West Pond  
Winnebog  
Winnepesauke

## **Lake Pearl**

Blackstone River  
**Charles River**  
Lake Cochituate  
Conway Lake  
Conway (NH)  
Echo Lake (RI)  
**Lake George (NY)**  
**Long Pond (Lakeville)**  
Long Lake (ME)  
Long Pond  
Manchaug  
Marameshe (Plainville)  
**Mashpee**  
Merry Meet (NH)  
Sebago (ME)  
Monponset  
Nippeneticuit  
Norton Reservoir  
Ocean  
Otis Reservoir  
Quabbin Reservoir  
**Sabbatia**  
Squam (NH)  
Sunapee (NH)  
**Webster Lake**  
Whitehall Reservoir

## **Quinsigamond**

Hopkinton Reservoir  
Indian Lake  
Quinsigamond  
[Webster](#)  
Whitehall

## **Sabbatia Lake**

Agawam River  
Ames Knoll Lake  
Beach Pond (RI)  
Canada  
Cannon Lake (NH)  
Canton Reservoir  
[Lake Champlain](#)  
[Charles River](#)  
Lake Cochituate  
Cook Pond  
Cranberry Pond  
Falls Pond  
Foxboro Reservoir  
Johns Pond  
Knob Pond  
[Long Pond \(Lakeville\)](#)  
[Mashpee](#)  
Maunpark  
New Found Lake  
Nippenicket  
Norton Reservoir  
Ocean  
Olden Pond  
[Lake Ontario](#)  
Lake Pearl  
Peters Pond

Ponkapoag Pond  
Prospect Pond  
Quaboag Pond Ramshorn  
Pond  
Reeds  
Lake Rico  
[Sabbatia](#)  
[Sampson's Pond](#)  
Sebago (ME)  
Snake River  
Snipatuit  
Spaulding Pond (ME)  
Spectacle Pond  
Taunton River  
[Tispaquin Pond](#)  
Wallum Lake  
Waupog Pond  
Watuppa  
[Webster Lake](#)  
Westport  
[Winnicunnet](#)  
Winnipiesauke  
Winthrop (ME)  
Woods  
Winthrop (ME)  
S. Tupper

## **Wallum Lake**

Bonehill  
Buffemville Reservoir  
Lake Cochituate  
Dulmore (VT)  
Echo Lake  
Eddy Pond  
Falls Pond  
Flat River (RI)  
Indian Lake  
Keech  
Long Lake  
Manchaug Pond  
[Mashpee/Wakeby](#)  
Moosehead Lake  
Nashua River  
North Smithfield Res.  
Norton Reservoir

Ocean  
Lake Pearl  
Quaboag Pond  
Quaddick Pond  
Lake Quinsigamond  
Sebago (ME)  
Singletary Lake  
Slatersville Lake (RI)  
Squam Lake  
Wallum Lake  
Waterman  
[Webster Lake](#)  
West Thompson Dam  
Whalom Lake  
Whitehall Reservoir  
Lake Winnipiesauke

## **Webster Lake**

Lake Attitash  
Belgrade Lakes  
Big Alum Pond  
Black Pond  
Brimfield Reservoir  
Buffemville Reservoir  
Bungee (CT)  
[Charles River](#)  
Lake Cochituate  
Concord River  
CT River  
Lake Coventry  
Crystal Lake  
Dudley Pond  
[East Twin Lake](#)  
Echo Lake  
Flint Pond

## **[Lake George](#)**

Greenwood Lake (SC)  
Highland Lake  
Indian Lake  
Johnson's Pond (RI)  
[Long Pond \(Lakeville\)](#)  
Manchaug Pond  
Mansfield Hollow Dam  
[Mashpee / Wakeby](#)  
Monoganela River (PN)  
North Pond  
Norton Reservoir  
Onset  
Quabbin Reservoir  
Quaddick  
Quassett (CT)  
Lake Quinsigamond

Red Bridge Impoundment  
Sebago (ME)  
Lake Shady Point  
Lake Singletary  
Squam Lake  
South Pond  
South Watuppa Pond  
Stafford Pond (RI)  
Lake Sunapee  
Swift River  
Thompson River (CT)  
Wallum Lake  
Washakum  
[Webster Lake](#)  
Whitehall Reservoir  
Wilson's Reservoir  
Lake Winnepesaukee

## **Whitehall Res.**

A-1 Pond (a.k.a. Mill Pond  
or Stumpy Pond)  
Ashland Reservoir  
Assabet River  
Barehill Pond  
Bartlett Pond  
Barton Pond (NH)  
Big Chauncy  
Bigalow Hollow (CT)  
Blackstone River  
Lake Boon  
Browning Pond  
Buckmaster Pond  
Buffemville Reservoir  
Cliff Pond  
[Lake Champlain](#)  
[Charles River](#)  
Chauncey Lake  
China Lake (ME)  
Lake Cochituate  
Concord River  
Damon's Pond (Rutland)  
Duck Pond  
Dudley Pond  
Dighton Park  
Echo Lake (RI)  
Electric Pond  
Faher Pond (Oxford)  
Field Pond  
Flint Pond  
Lake Gardner  
[Lake George \(NY\)](#)

Heard Pond  
Hopkinton Reservoir  
Indian Lake  
[Long Pond \(Lakeville\)](#)  
Long Pond (Rutland)  
[Mashpee/Wakby](#)  
Marston Mills  
Masspenock  
Meadow Pond  
Mirror Lake (Wretham)  
Misquaket  
Moosehorn Pond  
Monponset Pond  
Morgan Pond  
Nashua River  
Neubenisett (NH)  
Nipmuc Pond  
North Pond  
Norton Reservoir  
Oakham Reservoir  
Ocean  
Lake Onota  
Ossippee (NH)  
Pamtaucheti Lake (NH)  
Pawtuckaway (NH)  
Lake Pearl  
Penningiwasset (NH)  
Popanu (Canada)  
Power Mill Pond (NH)  
Pratt Pond  
Quabbin Reservoir  
Quaboag Pond

Lake Quinsigamond  
Lake Ripple  
Rocky Pond  
Sacco River  
Lake Sebago (ME)  
Shawsheen River  
Lake Sherriet (RI)  
Lake Shirley  
Shupils Pond  
Lake Singletary  
Slatersville Reservoir  
Slocum River  
Snake River  
Squam (NH)  
Stafford Pond (RI)  
St. Lawrence River  
Stump Pond  
Sudbury Reservoir  
Tuckaway Lake (NH)  
Umbagog Lake (NH)  
Upper Kimball (NH)  
Upper Mystic  
Upton Pond  
Wallum Lake  
Wattuppa  
[Webster Lake](#)  
Whitehall Reservoir  
White's Landing  
Lake Winnepesaukee  
Lake Winona (VT)  
Lake Winthrop

## **Winnicunnet Pond**

Lake Nippeneticut

[Lake Sabbatia](#)

Sandy Pond

Singletary Lake

Snake River

[Winnicunnet Pond](#)